

REMARKS

Status of Claims

The Office Action mailed November 21, 2005 has been reviewed and the comments of the Patent and Trademark Office have been considered. Claims 1-25 were pending in the application. Claim 5 has been amended and no claims have been cancelled or newly added. Therefore, claims 1-25 are pending in the application and are submitted for reconsideration.

This amendment changes claims in this application. A detailed listing of all claims that are, or were, in the application, irrespective of whether the claim(s) remain under examination in the application, are presented, with an appropriate defined status identifier.

Prior Art Rejection

In the Office Action, claims 1, 4-6, 10-15, 24, and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. patent 6,678,867 to Fong et al. (hereafter "Fong"). Claims 2, 3, 7-9, and 16-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fong in view of U.S. patent application 2002/0026461 to Kutay et al. (hereafter "Kutay"). Applicant respectfully traverses these rejections for at least the following reasons.

Each of the independent claims 1, 24, and 25 recite a method, system, or program product for *generating an XML map* that, *inter alia*, receiving a XML environment and automatically creating a target model and source model by only using predetermined rules (and the received XML environment). Such a feature is not disclosed or suggested by the applied prior art.

As discussed in the earlier reply, such automatic creation of a target model and a source model (as a part of the mapping process) is disclosed in the specification at, for example, pages 9-16. That is, the map is created automatically based on predetermined rules and the only input from the user relates to *what* is being mapped (and not the mapping process itself), i.e., specifying the particular XML environment and the direction of mapping, as shown for example in figure 5 of the specification.

In sharp contrast, Fong discloses that the mapping process itself is interactive. See Abstract ("...which allows a user to interactively *define* the mapping") and the Summary of Invention section (col. 2, line 60-61) of Fong. The portions of Fong cited in the office action

also disclose exactly this interactive mapping process. For example, Fong discloses that its invention “accepts interactive user input, to be processed by the map creator, for making plural changes to any of the component mapping values the user desires. See col. 3, lines 65-67 of Fong. Therefore, Fong discloses that the mapping process itself is an interactive process which clearly does not disclose the claimed mapping process that uses only predetermined rules (and the input XML environment).

"A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference" *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631 (Fed. Cir. 1987). "The identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the ... claim." *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.*, 868 F.2d 1226, 1236, (Fed. Cir. 1989). See MPEP §2131. Therefore, in order for a reference to be utilized as an anticipatory reference under the provisions of 35 U.S.C. § 102, the reference must disclose each and every claimed element. This is certainly not the case here, and thus the Sec. 102 rejection as to the pending independent claims must be withdrawn.

The dependent claims are also in condition for allowance for at least the same reasons, as discussed above, as the independent claims on which they ultimately depend. In addition, they recite additional patentable features when considered as a whole.

For example, dependent claim 5 recites that the business rules for moving data from a source file to a target file is automatically created for a plurality of defining items in the source model. No such automatic creation of business rules is disclosed or suggested by the applied prior art since the applied prior art does not teach the creation of any such business rules at all. Accordingly, this recited feature provides an additional reason for the patentability of dependent claim 5.

Comments of Paragraph 7 (“Response to Arguments”)

In paragraph 7, the office action states that the “transformation rules are processed by the map creator to create a transformation map which then serves as the “predetermined rules.” The office action then alleges that “the user selects an input source file for *transformation* to a target output file using the transformation map and XML environment.”

Of course, this description relates to the transformation of the input data to the output data using the transformation map and has nothing to with the claimed *creation* of the XML map which is then subsequently used to transform an input file to an output file (which step is of course not even claimed in any of the independent claims 1, 24, or 25). Therefore, this interpretation in the office action is clearly erroneous. It should be noted that the broadest “reasonable” interpretation standard for examination requires the interpretation to be reasonable which this interpretation is not.

Conclusion

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, applicant respectfully submit that the application is now in condition for allowance. If there are any questions regarding the application, or if an examiner’s amendment would facilitate the allowance of one or more of the claims, the examiner is invited to contact the undersigned attorney at the local telephone number below.

Should additional fees be necessary in connection with the filing of this paper, or if a petition for extension of time is required for timely acceptance of same, the Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge deposit account No. 19-0741 for any such fees; and applicant hereby petition for any needed extension of time.

Respectfully submitted,

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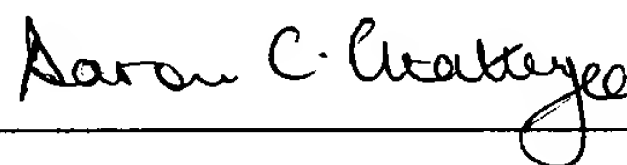
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